Satellite — 22

26

Downlink

Event Camera — 24

Stadium Camera — 24

Studio Camera — 24

T1, T3 or

ISDN Link

STORAGE MEDIA — 24

24

Uplink

ATM Network — 30

Encoding Facility

To Uplink

28

32

10

12

14

16

18

14

20

20

20

20

26

FIG. 1

HTTP/Proxy 46

iFile 44

Real 48

iTransport Receiver 45

QT 50

WMS 52

Database 43

14

In ~40

CPU 42

Out

FIG. 2

16, 18

Out

Switch

68

Media Serving System 14

Media Serving System 14

Media Serving System 14

Switch
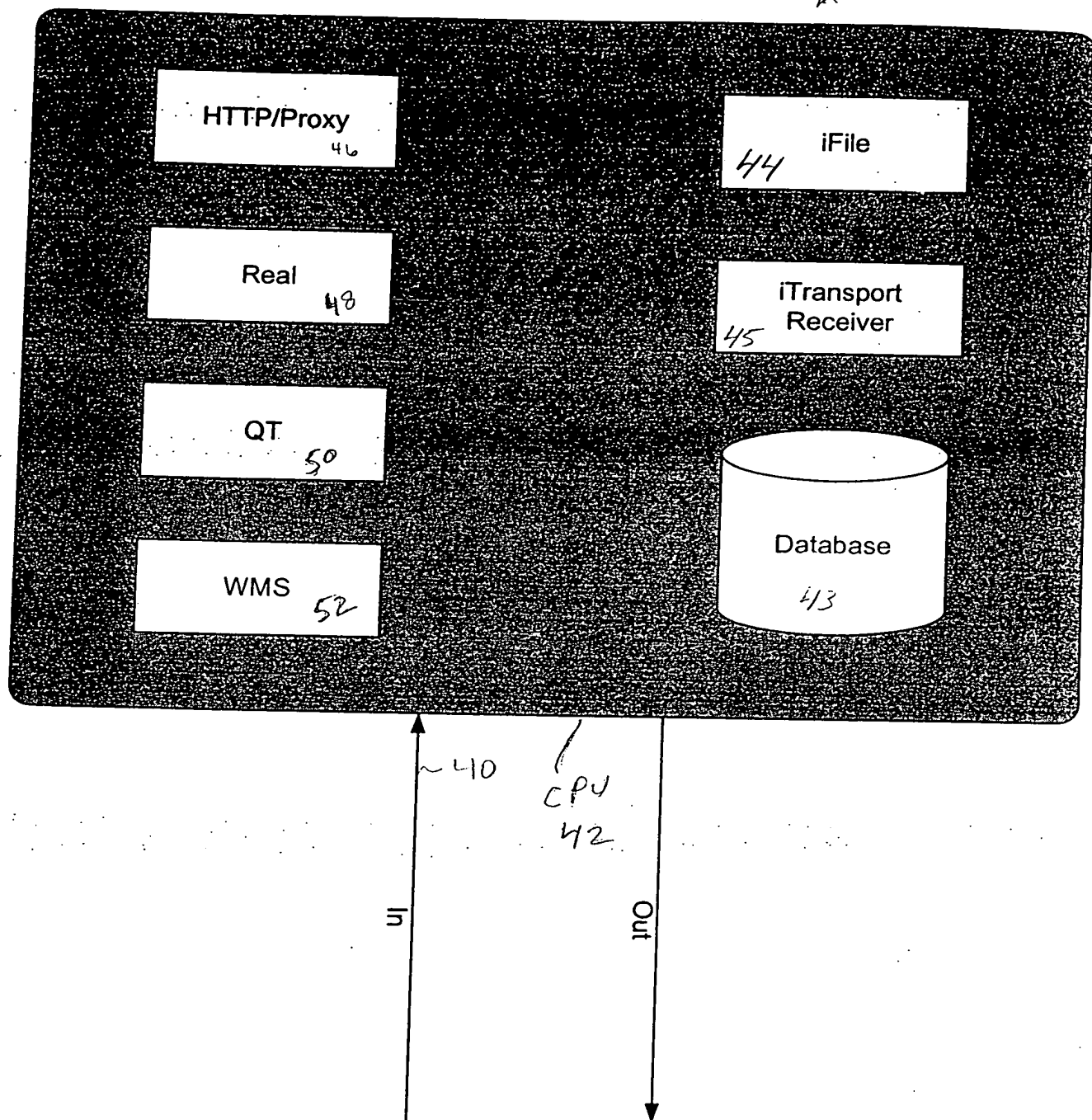
66
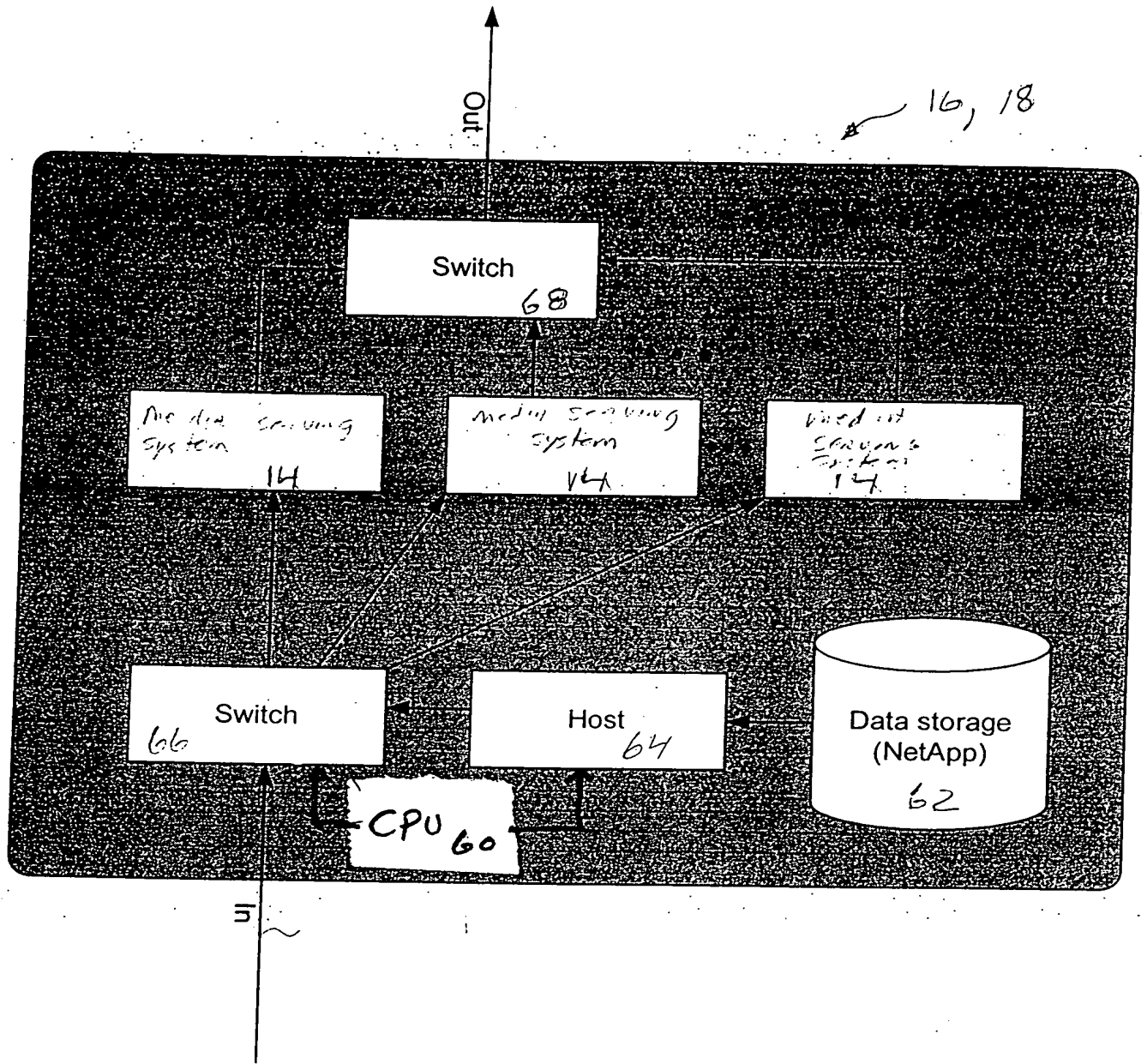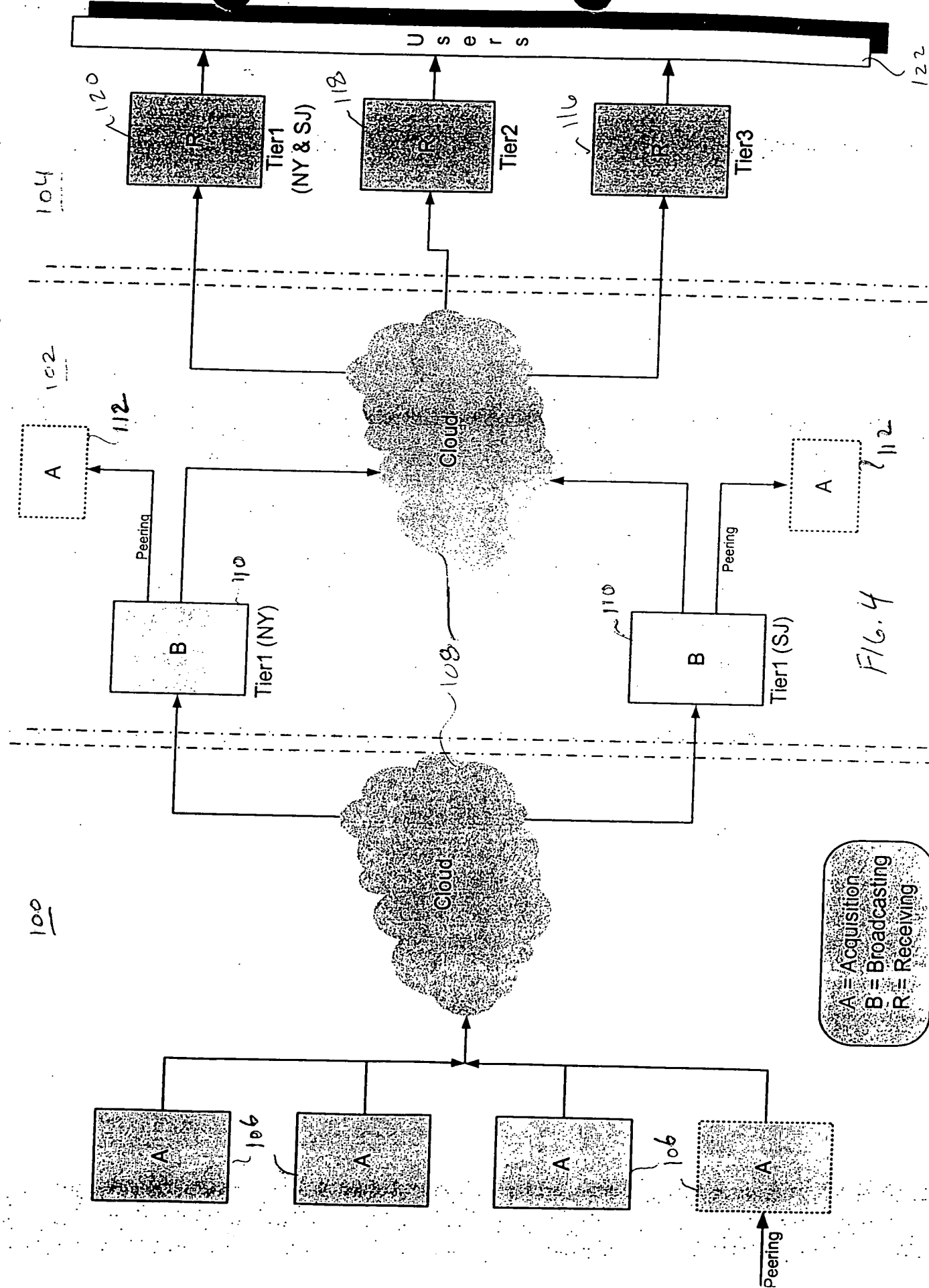
Host

64

Data storage (NetApp)

62

CPU 60

In

FIG. 3

Data Flow - Local

FIG. 4

A = Acquisition
B = Broadcasting
R = Receiving

FIG. 5

Data Flow - Acquisition

FIG. 6

Disk Host

File Transport

Real, WMT, Encoder MPEG, QT

Transport Sender
backup

Cloud

(Better QOS)

Multicast (RTP)

(Best effort)

Unicast

Unicast Multicast (QT)

Disk

Simulation

Time sensitive bitstream

multicast

Acquisition of Customer A

Acquisition of Customer X

100 106 108 132 134 136 138

= multiple iterations of the application or process are possible
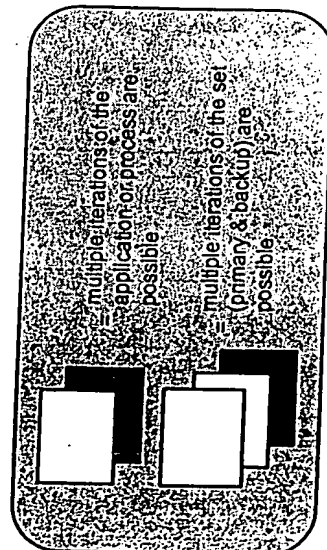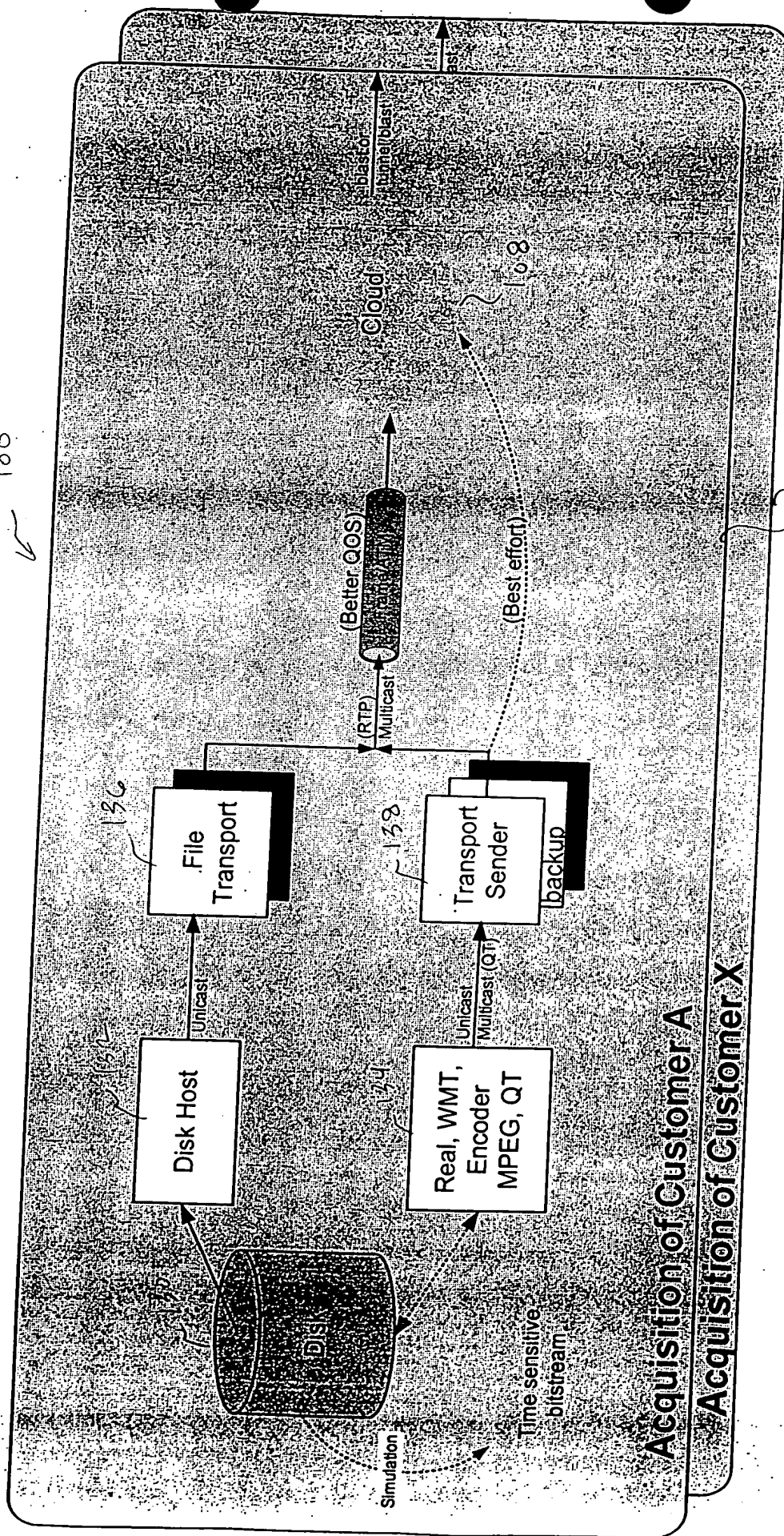
= multiple iterations of the set (primary & backup) are possible

Data Flow - Broadcasting

102

A

Peering

Peering

Cloud

(QOS)

(Better QOS)

(Best effort)

frame/ATM

Multicast
acquisition of all or
subset of streams

Transport
Bridge

backup

Cloud

(Better QOS)

frame/ATM

(Best effort)

Multicast
acquisition of all or
subset of streams

Transport
Broadcaster

backup

blast or
tunnel blast

blast or
tunnel blast

(RTP)
Multicast of
tion of all streams
listen)

Footprint Broadcast A (T1 SJ)

Footprint Broadcast B (T1 NY)

110

= multiple iterations of the set
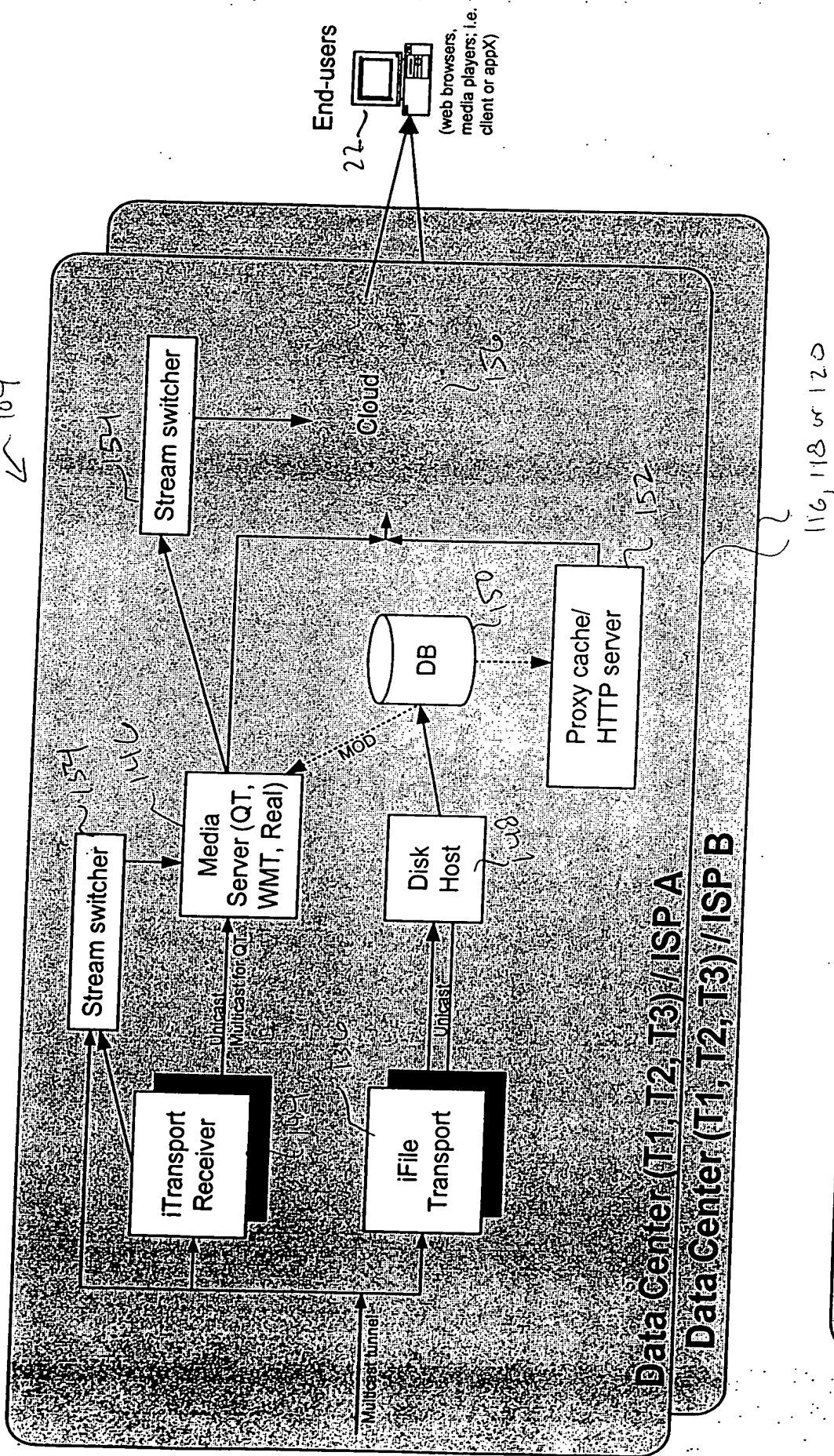(primary & backup) are
possible

FIG. 7

Data Flow - Reception

FIG. 7

End-users

(web browsers, media players; i.e. client or appX)

Stream switcher

Cloud

Stream switcher

Media Server (QT, WMT, Real)

DB

MOD

Proxy cache/ HTTP server

Disk Host

iTransport Receiver

iFile Transport

Multicast for QT

Unicast

Unicast

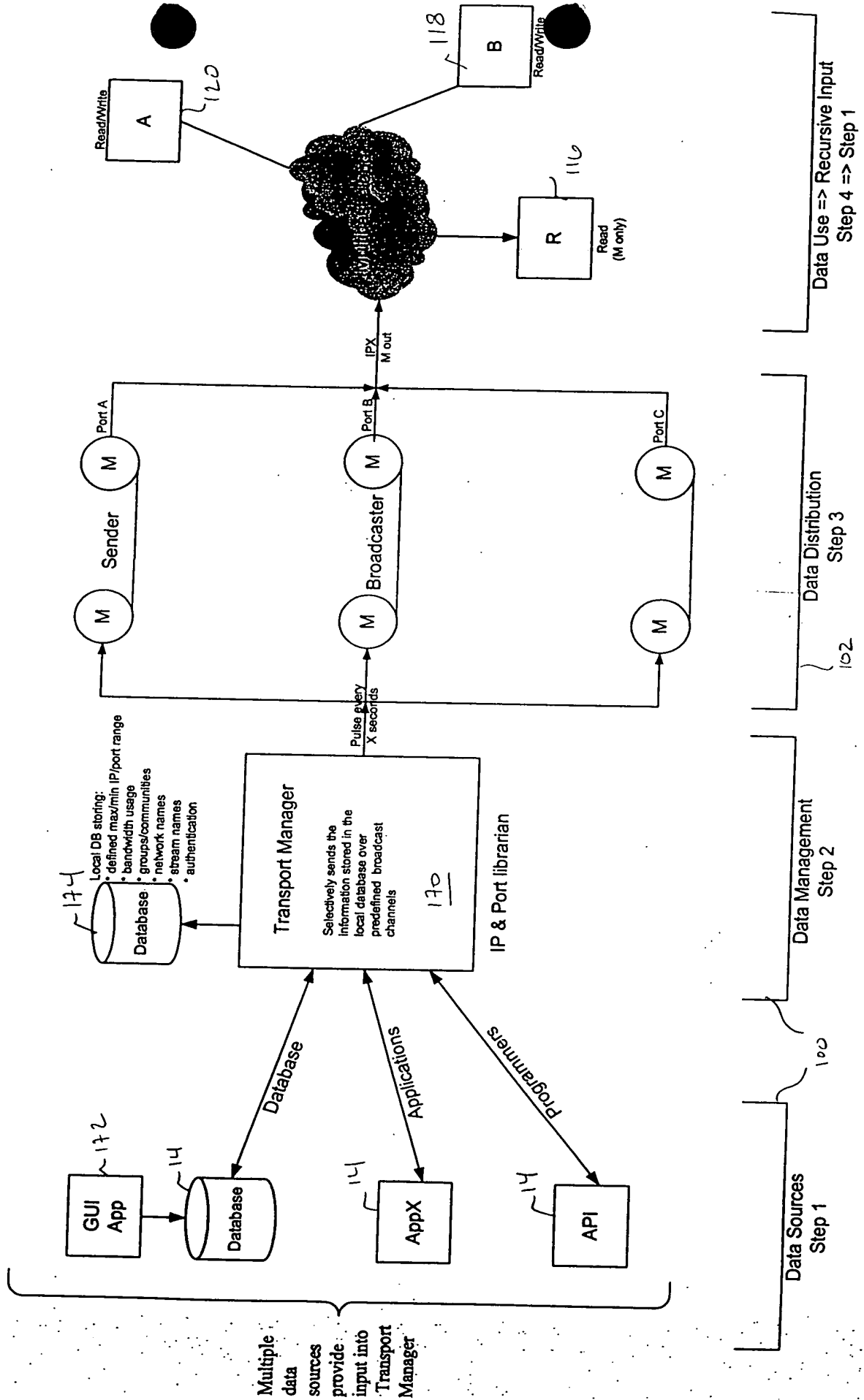Multicast tunnel

Data Center (T1, T2, T3) / ISP A

Data Center (T1, T2, T3) / ISP B

= multiple iterations of the application or process are possible

Abstract Transport Data Management Overview

Data Sources Step 1

Multiple data sources provide input into Transport Manager

GUI App 172

Database 14

AppX 14

API 14

Database

Applications

Programmers

100

Data Management Step 2

Transport Manager

Selectively sends the information stored in the local database over predefined broadcast channels

170

IP & Port librarian

Database 174

Local DB storing:
• defined max/min IP/port range
• bandwidth usage
• groups/communities
• network names
• stream names
• authentication

Pulse query X seconds

Data Distribution Step 3

Sender — M — M — Port A

Broadcaster — M — M — Port B

M — M — Port C

102

IPX M out

Data Use => Recursive Input Step 4 => Step 1

Multicast

A — Read/Write 120

B — Read/Write 118

R — Read (M only) 116

FIG. 9

Director constantly monitors the
network and adapts to changes,
ensuring the quality of applications
run on the NETWORK

Director ⟵ *18, 28*

Relay replicates content
streams and replaces lost
packets, ensuring high quality
over any medium, satellite, or
terrestrial fiber.

Relay●

The media
serving system
receives, processes,
and delivers data free
from the degradation of
packet loss.

MaxCaster

14

⟵ *20*

Serving from the Internet "edge"
bypasses congestion, maximizing
application quality.

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

120

118

116

Master #1 18

Master #2 18

Regional #1 16

Regional #2 16

Regional #3 16

Regional #4 16

Edge #1 14

Edge #2 14

Edge #3 14

Edge #4 14

Edge #5 14

Edge #6 14

User A 20

User B 20

User C 20

User D 20

User E 20

F/G. 12